

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[Price 2 Dolls. per Ann. — 1 Dollar in Advance]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1810.

[Vol. 50—No. 2531.]

50,000 Dollars!

Grand Chances for an Independent Fortune!!!

The best and largest Lottery ever exhibited in the United States, and one the most worthy of attention.

It is for the purpose of raising money to erect a Monument to the Saviour of America, the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

SCHEME OF THE BALTIMORE Washington Monument Lottery.

1 Prize of 50,000 Dollars: 1 of 30,000: 1 of 20,000: 12 of 10,000: 3 of 5,000: 20 of 1,000: 20 of 500: 25 of 200: 50 of 100: 100 of 50: 500 of 20: 1,000 of 15: 10,000 of 12 dollars.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.—15 per cent deduction.

Orders for Whole and Half Tickets in the above Lottery, received in Newport by J. RICHARDSON, jun. and by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Stone Cutting.

At No. 3 Shearman's Wharf, and No. 20 Long-Wharf.

WHERE may be had Hearths, Fire places, mantels, jambs, steps, thresholds, lintels, arches, keels, plain and rustic corners, window caps and sills, underpinning and all other stone work for building, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch by JAMES STEVENS.

Also, Marble and Slate Monuments, Tomb and Grave stones, are made and engraved at No. 222, Thames-street. Newport, Oct. 4, 1810.

George Miles, jun.

Has just received and for sale, 30 Firkins BUTTER, suitable for the West-India market. Newport Oct. 5, 1810.

FOR SALE,

At the Newport Factory. BEST quality Sewing Twine: Twine for sail, wrapping or for bunching Onions: and flax and tow of the best quality and yarn for carpet chains, constantly on hand. Newport Oct. 4, 1810.

FOR SALE,

18 Barrels prime Pork, and 18 bbls. prime Beef.—Enquire at JAMES PERRY'S Store, No. 123, Thames-street. Newport Oct. 4, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Middletown, containing 80 acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, well fenced in eight divisions of the best stone wall: it is well watered, and pleasantly situated about one mile from Seabrook Beach. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to BENJAMIN GARDINER. Middletown Oct. 5, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate, now occupied as a Tavern by Samuel Dufree, containing 94 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-House and new barn that will accommodate ten horses. There is on said place a young orchard of choice fruit trees 5 years old, and about 4 acres of handsome wood. The above place is pleasantly situated on the east road leading to the Bridge, and is 6 miles from Newport, and commands an extensive prospect of the country. Those that are inclined to purchase, will please apply to WALTER CORNELL. Newport, 5th of 10th mo. 1810.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Newport, at their last term, so much of the real estate belonging to SILAS G. HUNTER, deceased, as will be sufficient for the payment of his debts, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale. ANN BENTLEY, Adm'r. Newport Oct. 5, 1810.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administrator on the personal estate of William Lawton, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in her, requests all persons having any demands against said estate to exhibit them for settlement, and all persons indebted, to make immediate payment to SALLY BENNETT, Adm'r. Newport Oct. 2, 1810.

CHEAP WRITING PAPER.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received, 300 Reams cheap Writing Paper, suitable for the Southern market, which will be sold as low as can be purchased at any manufactory in New-England.

PALEY'S WORKS.

Vol. 1st. of the Works of the Rev. D. Paley is ready for delivery to Subscribers as above.—The subscription is still open at the original price of two dollars per volume. Newport Oct. 6, 1810.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, Thames-Street.

HAVE just received a large additional supply of Ironmongery, Hardware and Cutlery, and now offer for sale an assortment unusually extensive.—They have on hand as usual, a complete assortment of Nails, also Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, Steel of various kinds, cast Iron Stoves, shovels and spades, &c. &c.—Likewise an assortment of Swedish Iron. Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1810,

At the Store occupied by the PROGRESS STEAM COMPANY.

THE entire Stock in Trade of said Company, consisting of the following: Articles 4—1 Hogheads of West-India Rum: 5 pipes of Champagne: 5 cases of Souchong Tea: 20 boxes of Brown Sugar: 10 do. white: 20 do. Raisins: 20 do. Chocolate: 20 do. Soap: 15 kegs of Ginger: 10 crates of Crockery Ware: 3000 bottles of Ramia, Turke Island and Liverpool Salt, a quantity of West-India Coffee, with a variety of other articles. Also, immediately after the sale of the above, a Sloop in good repair, about 16 Tons, together with an excellent Gondola, and the Store now improved by the Company. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Conditions favourable and made known at the sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, Auctioneers. LOPEZ & DEXTER } Newport Oct. 5, 1810.

For Baltimore.

THE BIG UNION PIERCE GORY Mast will sail in about 10 days.—For Freight or passage, apply to BOWEN, ENNIS & Co. Newport Oct. 5, 1810.

For Wilmington,

THE Schooner JUNO, Capt. HANCOCK, will sail for Newport on the 10th inst.—For Freight or Passage having good accommodations apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER. Newport Oct. 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers formed a connection in business on the 1st inst. which will be conducted under the firm of CRANSTON & SHAW.

As they intend devoting their attention entirely to the Auction & Commission Business, the interest of those who may employ them will necessarily be more effectually promoted. With liberal advances on Goods deposited for private or public sale.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, HENRY SHAW. Newport Oct. 5, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THREE half-burnt Sails, belonging to the Sloop Huntress, viz.—A Main-sail, Jib and Fore-sail. Apply at the fall-lot of EAST & ALLEN, 99 to WILLIAM DAVIS. Newport Oct. 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of excellent Cedar SHINGLES, cheap for cash.—Apply to NOAH BARKER SON, No. 3 Cannon street. Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of JOSEPH HAYWARD, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, are requested to call for settlement, and those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to CATHARINE HAYWARD, Executrix. Who offers to Let, The lower part of her House, convenient and pleasantly situated. Possession to be given immediately. Newport, Oct. 2, 1810.

FRESH ENGLISH INDIA,

& IRISH GOODS.

P. O. Richmond,

Has just received at his Cash store, No. 153, Thames street, by the latest arrivals at New York and Boston.

A VERY extensive Assortment of Seasonable Goods, which is enabled to sell lower than has been offered in Newport in seven years past, comprising complete assortment of Broadcloths, Calicoes, Princess cords, Flannels, Baises, black, bottle green and colour'd bombazines and wildbores, blue and colour'd Cambrils, Gentlemen's cloaks, of a superior quality. India Cottons by bale piece or yard, from 9d to 2s: black fustians and lustrings, from 5d to 6s: one piece English black fustian of the best quality: fancy figured muslins, cambrics and imperial shirtings: one case fine 4 1/2 Irish Linens, 6 1/2 8 1/2 and long shawls: with a great variety of Calicoes and Gingham, and numerous other articles well worth the attention of those who wish to buy cheap, and who would do well to call before they make their purchases. N. B. He will warrant all goods sold at his store to be free from damage. Any proving otherwise may be returned or exchanged, within six months after the sale. Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

NEW STORE OF NEW GOODS.

Martin Pearing.

Of the Late Firm of Feeding & Co. partner.

HAVING taken in a new Store at Capt. Edward Barker's, in Thames-street, and next north of Mr. James Taylor's Apothecary's Shop, returns his most sincere thanks to his former customers, and flatters himself that by keeping a supply of newly imported and fashionable Goods, of fitting a proportion of town and country custom, as he is desirous of acquiring the reputation of selling at a reasonable and living profit, he requests his friends and the public in general to call.—Among other Articles, he offers the following:—

Real superfine black and blue Broadcloths: black, blue and drab London Calicoes: do common and low priced Flannels of all colours: real imperial and princess Cord: pelice coats: black, brown, scarlet and lead coloured: black, brown, green and blue: green and purple waddies: cambric drapery: furniture and common do: black and olive Velvets and Velveteens: tolerable Linens: British flannels: black, white and colour'd Cambricks: large twilled Shawls: India Cottons: per piece or yard: ladies and gentlemen's cotton and silk hosiery: and heavy gloves: cambric gingham: Furniture prints, &c. &c. N. B. A small Lad is wanted to assist in the above store. Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

Has just received and for Sale on the most liberal terms, 400 lbs. of Spanish Blue Indigo, 50 lbs. Monneys, 2000 lbs. of Superior Ginger, 25 kegs warranted Tobacco: two thousand lbs. Twine: Pipes of Spanish Brandy, and 2 tons spike rod.

The above with every other description of Groceries, will be sold on terms that cannot fail to suit those inclined to purchase. Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

Sales of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 31st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, the following Estates, late the property of M. HAYS, deceased, viz:—

THE Western moiety of a Large double H. ufe, situated in the town of Newport, on the Hill (so called) commanding an extensive view of the harbour and surrounding country, together with the lot upon which it stands, measuring north-easterly 41 1/2 feet south-westerly 27 feet, north-westerly 177 feet, south easterly 162 feet, and comprising about 5,800 square feet.

Three and vided eights of a spermaceti manufactory, with screws, coppers and other utensils thereto belonging, standing in the rear of the above described estate, together with the undivided 3 8ths of the lot under it, measuring 48 by 23 feet, and comprising 1104 square feet, or thereabouts.

One undivided moiety of a lot of Land situated south-easterly of the estates above described, measuring 150 by 100 feet, and comprising 15,000 square feet.

Conditions.—One 5th part of the purchase money to be paid down: the residue in satisfactory endorsed notes, secured by mortgage and payable with interest in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, Auc'rs Newport, Sept. 25, 1810.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale on his WHARF.

40 Hogheads retailing MOLASSES. 30 Barrels Sugar. 30 Bags Coffee. 100 bbls. and half barrels melfs Beef. 100 boxes Raisins. 3 Malts suitable for a Ship of 200 or 220 Tons. Also, Sloop BETSEY about 45 Tons in good order: sails and rigging new. Also, A V. ievy of English and French GOODS. Newport, Sept. 21, 1810.

Murray's Octavo

Grammar.

Lately published at New York, and for sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER

In 2 Vols. 8vo. bound in one price 3 Dollars.

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, comprehending the principles and Rules of the Language: illustrated by appropriate Exercises and a Key to the Exercises. By LINCOLN MURRAY.

This is the last and most important of all the popular works of a celebrated Author; and will, doubtless, soon be introduced into all our Colleges, as well as the private library of every scholar, who wishes to perfect himself in that branch of education of which it so ably treats. The additions which constitute nearly one hundred pages, consist chiefly of critical discussions in justification of the established principles of language, against certain visionary and injurious innovations which have of late been attempted.

All the English Reviews, which during the short period since its publication, have noticed it, concur in representing it as "a work of great correctness and perfection."

Book-Binding.

BOOKS BOUND in the most substantial, and it required, in the most elegant style, at the above store, on reasonable terms. Also, BLANK BOOKS, constantly kept on hand, or ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Writing and Letter-Paper.

100 Reams foolscap Paper No. 1 of a very excellent quality manufactured in Connecticut.—50 Reams. Do. of an inferior quality at 2 Dollars 75 Cents, per ream.—Also 130 reams Burbank's best foolscap pot and letter Paper, and 50 reams Brandywine Letter-Paper.—The above will be sold in either large or small quantities at the mill prices, and paper-makers' credits. Newport, Sep. 29, 1810.

Pursuant to a decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court for the state of Rhode Island, &c. at the August term 1810, sold at Newport within and for the county of Newport.

Will be sold at Public Auction On WEDNESDAY October 31, 1810 at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises.

ALL the right title and interest of MOSES SEIXAS, late of said Newport, Merchant, deceased, in the 2-3d parts of a certain lot of Land situated in said Newport, bounded northerly on a highway, and easterly, southerly and westerly on and belonging to the heirs of Peleg Clarke, deceased.—Also in one moiety of one other certain lot of Land situate in Newport, bounded northerly easterly by Griffin-street, south-easterly by land belonging to the heirs of David Chesborough, south-westerly partly by land belonging to the heirs of David Chesborough and partly by land belonging to Samuel Vinson, and north-westerly by land belonging to the heirs of Moses M. Hays, together with a dwelling-house and other buildings, and also 5-8ths of the Spermaceti works thereon standing, now in the occupation of Edward Brinley.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH SEIXAS, Executor. BENJAMIN SEIXAS, Newport Sept. 25, 1810.

Pursuant to a decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court of the state of Rhode Island, &c. at the August term thereof 1810, sold at Newport within and for the county of Newport, will be sold at public Auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 31st day of October, 1810.

A CERTAIN Lot of Land situated in that part of said Newport called Newtown, being lot No 48 of the Newtown lots which by deed from Robert Taylor son to John Taylor late of said Newport, deceased, is described as bounded south-east on a street or highway 50 feet, north-west on lot No. 52 100 feet, north-east on lot No 49 50 feet, south-east on lot No 47 100 feet, being all the right title and interest of the said John Taylor therein, at the time of his decease now vested by inheritance from said deceased in the following persons, children of said deceased, and minors under the age of 21 years, and of whom the subscriber hath been legally appointed Guardian, viz: Elizabeth Taylor, Robert Taylor, Mary Taylor, Abigail Taylor and Philadelphia Taylor.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

MARY TAYLOR, Guardian. Newport, Sept. 29, 1810.

Abercrombie's

ADDRESS,

To THE SENIOR CLASS OF THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY.

(Concluded from the last Mercury.)

ANOTHER essential duty in the formation of a correct and dignified character, is, the uniform observance of politeness and affability of deportment.

The natural and ardent desire which exists in every breast to be believed, respected, and esteemed, renders the indication in our external deportment of those sentiments always acceptable and fitting to those with whom we converse; whereas indifference, rudeness or spry of conduct, is universally repulsive and disgusting. The man of bland and courteous manners, whose countenance beams with benevolence, whose smiles are the heralds of his philanthropy, and whose affability of address implies respect and esteem for his associates, will ever conciliate their approbation and their affection. Be uniformly solicitous, therefore, thus to procure the love and approbation of all: prefer the mildness and gentleness of the lamb, to the roughness of the bear, or the ferocity of the hyena. The observation of Solomon, the wisest of men, that "a soft answer, turneth away wrath," was no less indicative of his knowledge of human nature, than it was of the amiableness of his disposition, and the urbanity and suavity of his manners.—And St. Paul, who unquestionably was a polished gentleman, as well as a zealous and pious Christian, among many precepts upon this subject, particularly enjoins the Romans to "be kindly affectionate one towards another, with brotherly love, in honour (or respect) preferring one another."

And in order to render yourselves agreeable to others, next to urbanity of deportment, attention to personal cleanliness and neatness of dress are indispensably necessary. It is a prepossession founded in nature to be pleased or disgusted with a stranger from his appearance; suavity of manners, and cleanliness of person and attire, being indicative of a desire to please, and to render yourselves agreeable to others; while roughness of deportment, and a careless or squalid exterior are not only offensive to the senses, but imply an indifference about or rather a contempt for the opinions of others, and therefore will always be offensive.

Besides, cleanliness of person is essentially necessary to the preservation of health. Physicians are unanimous upon this head, and numerous and elaborate have been the treatises which have been written to recommend it; "the want of cleanliness," says the celebrated Dr. Boerhaave, "is a fault which admits of no excuse. The changing of apparel greatly promotes the secretion from the skin, so necessary for health. When that matter, which ought to be carried off by perspiration, is either retained in the body, or re-absorbed from dirty clothes, it must occasion disease.—Cleanliness is certainly agreeable to our nature. It is an ornament to the highest, as well as the lowest station, and cannot be dispensed with in either. Few virtues are of more importance to society, than general cleanliness. It ought to be cultivated every-where; but in populous cities it should be almost revered."

Another very important principle, which I would recommend to your observance, is a patient acquiescence in the will of Providence, with respect to unavoidable events.—Every thing terrestrial is subject to fluctuation and decay.—Man is justly said "to be born to trouble," and the sparks fly upwards.—Many of the adverse occurrences of human life, however, are the natural effects of our own imprudent conduct. Under such it is unreasonable to repine. Many are the immediate inflictions of Almighty God, which no foresight can avert, no prudence avoid, no exertion counteract.

Here then the great duty of quiet resignation to the unerring will of the Mighty Monarch of the Universe becomes indispensable: Here we are called upon to prove the sincerity of our daily petition, "Thy will be done;" and in a voluntary submission to such unavoidable events,

"With inward stillness and a bowed mind," shall we evince the firmness of our faith, the ardour of our hope, and the solidity of our confidence in the promises of the Creator, the Redeemer, and the Governor of the world: and this faith, this hope, this confidence, will naturally excite and cherish those religious principles and stimulate to the performance of those religious duties, which a consciousness of the limited period and uncertain tenure

• Buchan's Dom. Med.

of human life, or in other words, a conviction of the value of time in relation to eternity, will induce us justly to appreciate, diligently to cultivate, and unweariedly to execute, during the fleeting moments of "our little life." These, with many other moral, religious and relative duties, which reading and reflection will suggest, must be performed, in order to render us useful, respected, and beloved here, and eternally happy hereafter—"How much then is to be done!" and how short at best, and always how uncertain, is the period allowed us to perform it in! Consequently, how valuable must every hour of that period be! Surely we have no time to spare for torpid indolence or frivolous concerns:—for,

"What moment's granted man without account!"

Again, when we consider, my young friends, that human life is a state of discipline or trial; that our happiness or misery in a future state will depend on the tenor of our conduct here; that we shall be judged, and rewarded or punished according to the desires of the heart, and the deeds done in the body; what an incentive, what an inexpressible degree of value does it give to every day, every hour, every moment of our present existence, since inevitable consequences of such immense importance are to result from them! For, as the Holy Scriptures assure us, that, "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the reward which God hath prepared for those who love him," and obey his precepts; so the punishment inflicted for neglecting thus to improve so important a talent as Time, will most assuredly be proportionably severe.

O then endeavour duly to estimate its value, justly to improve the privilege it affords, and by the uniform exercise of every moral and religious duty, endeavour to render yourselves useful and ornamental to society, and to employ the present, so as to lay up a good provision against the time to come, and thereby obtain eternal life, felicity, and glory.

I shall now conclude the exercises of this morning, and the duty which I owe to you, by presenting to each of you a public testimony of your merit.

From the BALTIMORE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

REFLECTIONS

On the Genius and Character of the Democratic Party.

It has been the destiny of almost all governments, more especially those independent of the scrutiny of a popular representation, to become after a lapse of years, highly corrupt and despotic. The union of the executive and a great part of the legislative powers in the same person, and the vast influence thus delegated to one, is oftener exercised to the detriment than the preservation of the liberties of the subject. This has, I believe, been the fact with the greater part of the European governments. When, through the operation of many powerful physical, and natural causes, the harsh and stern features of the feudal system were softened, and the mild influence of christianity had gone far towards meliorating the state of society, the principles of political liberty began to be better understood. These were gradually introduced into their civil institutions, and their effects were such as soon to convert the abject vassal into the independent subject. But, though free and correct principles may form the basis of a constitution, though liberty may be secured by all the muniments which can be opposed by human prudence and foresight, experience proves, that, through motives of self interest and aggrandizement, such provisions are rendered to a great degree vain and nugatory. This, however, has not commonly been effected till after a succession of several generations, when the principles, which formed the spirit and genius of the constitution began to get out of vogue, as imposing too great restraints upon licentiousness and corruption, or as incalculating a check, which it was for the interest of the ruling party to be made obsolete.—Seldom does history furnish an example, where, before the lapse of even one generation, the theory and practice of a free constitution has become so widely different as that of the United States.—This instrument, which his exalted every theme of panegyric and while principles the soundest political speculations would have considered perfect Utopian, as too pure and correct to be reduced to practice in the 18th century, has, whenever its provisions clashed with the interests of the present ruling party, been considered a mere dead inflexible letter. The writer is aware, that men, vested with power and elevated to high offices in the State, have no small temptations to combat; but from his earliest youth he has been taught to consider, that this constitutes no excuse for the violation of our moral and civil duties, but forms rather the test of integrity and sound principles. He is very reluctant to believe that an interval of twenty one years, has effected any serious change for the worse in the character of the American people.—But it would seem from the tameness with which a majority acquiesced in the several arbitrary, illegal, and unprecedented embargoes; in the suspension of the habeas corpus act,

the palladium of our liberties, at the mercy of a pensioned brigadier-general; in the consequent arrest and transportation of American citizens, and in the insidious attack on the independence of the judiciary, that their attachment to republican institutions had greatly abated. It does not require much political sagacity to foretell, that the lethargic death-like slumber into which the Jacobin faction (whom I would distinguish from the great mass of the people) have at length succeeded in lulling the people, will, if persevered in, prove fatal to their liberties. From the collision of sentiments, truth is often elicited. Jealousy of men in power is, in a republic, the principal bulwark of its liberties. But, when this is once lulled, and our rulers, secure of the blind and fatal confidence of the people, find that they will be supported in whatever measures they please to adopt, what barrier have you against despotism? Perhaps it will be said, that the constitutional restraints will be sufficient. Undoubtedly this was the intention of the founders of our constitution, and they would be so were they free and independent; but constituted, as they are at present, of those who would be the most interested in a change, which would convert a power dependent on popular opinion, into the unrelenting sway of absolute authority, would you look to them for protection? It would be seeking refuge in the house of the incendiary, who had kindled the combustibles that consumed your own.

There is a very wide and a very material difference between democracy and republicanism. That political creed, which was adopted by Washington, Hamilton, and the great body of patriots, who established by their blood and fortunes, the independence and the constitution of our country, is the true republican creed, which will transmit them untrammelled and unpolled to posterity. Let any judicious and impartial man seriously compare this political doctrine with that adopted by the democratic party. He will find the former conspicuous for correct principles of government, calculated to promote the happiness of the people at home and their dignity and importance abroad; the latter, notorious for a wavering ambiguous policy, sacrificing the interests of the people at the shrine of popularity. The Jacobins of France, headed by their Condorcets, their Marats, and the Robespierres, flourished in one hand declarations of liberty and equality, and with the other, directed the infuriated energies of a Parisian mob, and the axe of the executioner. The empire of Reason was to be established, by the empire of the sword, and the instrument of reform was to be preceded by the sabres of the Sans Culottes and Gen. d'Armee. The Jacobins of this country, when they came into power, took charge of a government, though new, yet firmly established, thro' the correct principles of their predecessors. But this constitution of things would not suit their temperament. They must introduce the despotism of mobs, of disorganizing clubs, and unconstitutional edicts, while at the same time they hypocritically accused the federal republicans of wishing to establish monarchy and a aristocracy on the necks of the people.—What I ask would be our situation, were it not for these very men who have been so unmercifully treasured? Perhaps enjoying all the sweets of anarchy, so mercifully secured by the provisions of the old confederation; or realizing the political chimera of our naturalized patriots, fresh from the schools of French and Irish republics. Our republic was established by the federal republicans; it will be annihilated by the democratic Jacobins, unless the great mass of the nation is awakened to a sense of the danger. The present is a period truly awful. A tremendous despotism erected on the ruins of thrones, republics and altars, menaces destruction to every vestige of liberty and independence. The United States, I grant, are at present in a state of apparent tranquillity. But in their bowels are deposited the combustibles for a vast conflagration. France, (says Mr. Burke) never presented so august, so pleasing, and so tranquil a spectacle as she did the day before the commencement of the Revolution. But the materials had been long collecting, the mine was charged, and the explosion truly terrible. History is philosophy teaching by example.

A FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

From the PORTFOLIO.

VENTRILOQUISM OF THE CELEBRATED MR. FITZ JAMES.

THE "busy influence" of London has of late, been much engaged by the marvellous feats of Mr. Fitz James, one of the most astonishing performers that has ever confounded the ignorant, or seduced the philosopher. For the following account of his wonderful talents we are indebted to Mr. W. Nicholson, the scientific Editor of the Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chymistry, and the Arts. What gives to this article the greatest weight and interest is, that Mr. Nicholson, a philosophical remarker, was an eye witness of the prodigies, which he describes.

I have now the satisfaction to give some account of the performance of Mr. Fitz James, one of the first masters of the art of ventriloquism; who in addition to his very striking powers as a speaker

and an actor, has the candor and liberality to explain the nature of his performance to his auditors. I was present a few evenings ago at a public exhibition, which consisted of repeated at Dulaw's in Soho Square, and though my account of what I saw and heard cannot but be very imperfect, and far from exciting the surprise, which the actual performance produces, it may, nevertheless, be of utility to establish a few principles, and remove some erroneous impressions.

After a comic piece had been read by Mons. Voltaire. Mr. Fitz James, who was sitting upon the audience, went forward, and expressed his suspicion that the ventriloquism was to be performed by the voices of persons concealed under a platform, which was covered with green cloth. Replies were given to his observations, apparently from beneath that stage; and he followed the voices with the action and manner of a person, whose curiosity was much excited, making remarks in his own voice, and answering rapidly and immediately, in a voice which no one would have attributed to him. He then addressed a bull, which appeared to answer his questions in character, and after contending with another bull in the same manner, he turned round, and in a neat and perspicuous speech, explained the nature of the subject of our attention, and from what he stated and exhibited before us, it appeared that by long practice he had acquired the faculty of speaking during the inspiration of the breath, without the least articulation, though not a loud, nor so variously modulated, as the ordinary voice, formed by expiration of the air. The nasal voice, being brmed in the cavity of the lungs, is very different, in effect, from the other. Perhaps it may issue in a great measure through the trunk of the individual. We should scarcely be disposed to ascribe any definite direction to it; and consequently are readily led to suppose it to come from the place best adapted to what was said. So that when he went to the door, and asked, "Are you there?" the person, supposed to be in the passage, the answer in the unusual voice was immediately ascribed by the audience to a person actually in the passage; and upon shutting the door, and withdrawing from it, when he turned round, directing his voice to the door, and said, "Stay there till I call you." The answer, which was lower, and well adapted to the supposed distance and obstacle interposed, appeared still more strikingly to be out of the room. He then looked up to the ceiling, and called out in his own voice, "What are you doing above?" to which an immediate answer was given, which seemed to be in the room above, "I am coming down directly." The same deception was practiced on the supposition of a person being under the floor, who answered in the unusual, but a very different voice from the other, that he was down in the cellar putting away some wine. An excellent deception of the watchman-crying the hour in the street and approaching nearer the house, till he came opposite the window was practiced. Our attention was directed to the street, by the marked attention which Mr. James himself appeared to pay to the sound. He threw up the sash and asked the hour, which was immediately answered in the same tone, but clearer, and louder, but upon his shutting the window down again, the watchman proceeded less audibly, and all at once the voice became very faint, and Mr. James, in his natural voice said, "He has ranged the corner." In all these instances, as well as others which were exhibited to the very great entertainment and surprise of the spectators, the acute observer will perceive that the direction of the sound was imaginary, and arose entirely from the well studied and skillful combinations of the performer. Other scenes, which were to follow, required the imagination to be too completely misled to admit of the actor being seen. He went behind a folding screen in one corner of the room, when he counterfeited the knocking at a door. One person called from within, and was answered by a person from without, who was admitted, and we found from the conversation of the parties, that the latter was impsin and desirous of having a tooth extracted. The dialogue and all the particulars of the operation that followed would require a long discourse if I were to attempt to describe them to the reader. The imitations of the natural and modulated voice of the operator encouraging soothing, and talking with his patient; the confusion, terror, and apprehension of the sufferer; the ingratiulate noises produced by the chairs and apparatus, upon the whole, constituted a mass of sound, which produced a strange, but comic effect. Loole observers would not have hesitated to assert that they heard more than one voice at the time; and though this certainly could not be the case, and it did not appear so to me, yet the transitions were so instantaneous, without the least pause between them, that the notion might very easily be generated. The removal of the screen satisfied the spectators that one performer had effected the whole.

The actor then proceeded to show us specimens of his art as a mimic; and here the power he had acquired over the muscles of his face was full as strange as the modulations of his voice. In several instances, he caused the opposite muscles to act differently from each other; so that while one side of his face expressed

mirth and laughter, the other side appeared to be weeping. About eight or ten faces were shown to us in succession as he came from behind the screens which together with the general habits and gait of the individuals totally altered him. In one instance he was tall, thin and melancholy; and the instant afterwards, with no greater interval of time than to pass round behind the screen, he appeared bloated with obesity and staggering with fulness. The same man another time exhibited his face ample, unaffected and void of character, and the next moment it was covered with wrinkles expressing slyness, mirth, and whim of different descriptions. How far this discipline may be easy or difficult I know not, but he certainly appeared to me to be far superior to the most practiced masters of the countenance I have ever seen.

During this exhibition, he imitated the sound of an organ, the ringing of a bell, the noise produced by the great hydraulic machine of Marie and the opening and shutting of a snuff-box.

His principal performance however, consisted in the debates at *Nauterrie*, in which there were twenty different speakers, as is asserted in his advertisement; and certainly the number of different voices was very great. Much entertainment was afforded by the subject, which was taken from the late times of anarchy and convulsion in France: when the lowest, the most ignorant part of society was called upon to decide the fate of a whole people, by the energies of folly and brutal violence. The same remark may be applied to this debate, as to other scenes, respecting tooth drawing; namely that the quick and sudden transitions, and the great difference in the voices gave the audience various notions, as well with regard to the number of speakers, as to their positions and the directions of their voices.

By the last Mails.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 8.

Capt. Dony, who arrived here yesterday in 95 days from Batavia informs, that two days before he sailed the Commander of the *Spice-Islands* (Fris) was shot by order of the Governor General, for having given up those islands to the English. A number of Engineers had just arrived at Batavia from the Isle of France, for the purpose of constructing fortifications. The seat of government had been removed from Batavia to Buitenvoort, a pleasant place about 50 miles from Batavia, where the Governor General had erected a most splendid palace.—An English Squadron passed up the Chinese sea about the 25th of June.

Capt. Smith sailed from Dublin on the 30th of August but brought no newspapers. He however says, that the newspapers from London contained nothing about the repeal of the Orders in Council.

OCTOBER 9

It appears by Capt. Denny's log-book that on the first of this month, he spoke the ship *Sally* Capt. Webber of Boston, then 32 days from Liverpool for Baltimore, having on board a Messenger with despatches from Gen. Armstrong.—Capt. D. informs the Editors of this Gazette, that the above gentleman told him that the Despatches were of a very favourable nature. As the Messenger took his departure from England about the 1st of August, it is probable he has also a communication from Mr. Pakeney. He was anxious to know whether our Congress had met; but said nothing about the orders in Council. By the next mail from the southward, we shall probably be furnished with the news, by this arrival in detail. The above is probably the gentleman who took to England the news of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

The Directors of the African Institution mention in their fourth report, that the different communications received from the coast of Africa concur in stating, that in the month of October last, the coast was crowded with vessels, known to be American, trading for slaves under Spanish and Swedish flags. The slaves thus procured, it is understood, were afterwards to be carried for sale either to South America or to the Spanish West-Indies. Some cargoes there is reason to believe, were landed at St. Bartholomew and smuggled thence into English Islands.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, October 11.

IMPROVED COMPASS.

We are informed that William Ruffell of New Bedford, in this State, has obtained Letters Patent for "a new and useful improvement in the Mariner's and Surveyor's Compass." In which the defects of those in common use, particularly the violent agitation of the compass card in a high sea; its refusing to tend when a ship is heaving before the wind; and what is termed *sleeping*, or moving on its axis, on coming into still water out of *tough*; and various defects in the surveyor's compass now in general use; are obviated or removed. These compasses, we understand, have met the general approbation of those who have had an opportunity to view them, and their utility has been fully tried by trial on a voyage from New Bedford to St. Petersburg.

Newport.

SATURDAY, October 13, 1810.

The following admirable Address is copied from a Greenock paper of August 29, 1810.

HOLLAND.

The following Address, it is said, has been privately circulated in Amsterdam, and other parts of Holland.

HOLLANDERS.

"Remember your ancestors; exert all your energies in support of those principles for which they contended; and the rights which they have bequeathed to you.—You are reminded by your tyrant of Tromp and Ruyter. Let the names and the memory of those heroes inspire you with equal zeal in asserting the dignity and the freedom of your country. Would they have stooped to a foreign tyrant? Would they have renounced the principles of true republicanism?—But you should also remember the Nassau and De Witts.—With what horror must the venerable shades of these august characters, if they are sensible of what is passing on earth, behold the degraded condition of their country, now the scorn and the victim of a barbarous ruffian, who tramples upon every thing held sacred among mankind! It is said that your oppressor is about to visit your country, in order to enjoy a sight of the people whom he has enslaved, and the land which he has brought to disgrace and ruin.—Your tyrant will then be in your power, and by one bold stroke of national energy, you may release yourselves and the suffering world from the monster who has abused power more than any despot that history has recorded: It is true that he has sent a powerful army into your country, in order to confirm your bondage, and prevent all resistance. But powerful as that army is, it would sink before the energy of a whole national exertion: besides, that army cannot be so inflexible to all human obligations as the tyrant who directs them. They know how lavish he is of human blood, and how many of their countrymen he has sent to inevitable destruction in Spain, and that as many more must fall victims to his ambition before he can succeed in subduing it; even if his outrageous and wicked attack upon its independence should at last be triumphant.—Appeal to the army who have been sent to rivet your chains. Remind them of their efforts in pursuit of what they deem liberty. Remind them of their lawful monarch, who is now a fugitive and a dependant on the generosity of another state. Endeavour to impress them with a sense of the disgrace which they will eternally entail upon themselves if they continue to fight merely to gratify the cruel ambition of a wretch who is the enemy of human nature. Inured as they are to spoliation and to slaughter, they cannot be so utterly callous to every sense of justice, and every feeling of humanity; as the tyrant who drives them to acts of desolation, from the impulse of the most savage ambition and unrelenting ferocity. Though the degraded soldiers of a tyrant, they still are men; and may be roused into a conviction of what is due to an unoffending and independent nation.

The Tyrant has shown by his treatment of his brother, whom he forced in violation of all his hereditary principles as republicans, to acknowledge as your king, how little mercy you have reason to expect at his hands. Yet you endured that phantom of a king; because he seemed disposed to rule over you with mildness and to regard the interests of your country.—This mildness, and this regard for your welfare, were crimes not to be expiated in the eyes of his unnatural brother, and Louis was obliged to abandon throne which he was compelled to adopt; and which was only a seat of thorns to him, while he possed it.—Hence you may infer what a lamentable fortune awaits you, if you calmly submit to the dominion of the tyrant. He will join a tenfold vengeance on you, and you will hereafter vainly writh in the pangs of misery and despair. Recall to your minds your former triumphs, and let the glowing recollection impel you to emulate the virtue and the valour of your forefathers, who rescued you from foreign oppression, and completed your independence as a people. Be assured that the tyrant trembles on his throne, and a glorious exertion on your part would tend effectually to hurl him from the eminence which he has gained by unparalleled temerity. He fears by the desertion of his soldiers in Spain, how hateful to them is the cause in which they are engaged, and he is assured that the cause is only dear to the generals, who know that their security depends upon the continuance of his power; and that his downfall would be the certain preface of their own. Even those generals heartily detest their tyrant, and would most readily be content with their present rank and acquisitions, and rejoice in the destruction of so oppressive and so insulting a master, if they had reason to believe that they could escape in the wreck of his fortune. Hollanders the awful crisis of your fate has arrived. If you suffer the present moment to pass without a bold assertion of national vengeance, you will be lost as a people forever, and must hereafter be the wretched victims of foreign domination. How glorious is the opportunity which presents

What an example will you be to the enslaved nations of Europe! You will recover your character in the eyes of mankind; you will regain the rights of which you have been so wantonly and barbarously deprived; and you will transmit those rights to your latest posterity, who will look back upon your success with pious gratitude, with reverence, and with emulation. Reflect that the descendant of the house of Orange, of an illustrious line of ancestors, once the protectors of your country, is now a wanderer from his native land, nor can you do better than invite him to your shores, and invest him with the privileges which his ancestors enjoyed. He will have learned the duties of the station, and the efficacy which is due to you, in the school of adversity, and he will look with love and veneration on a people who have recovered their rights, and invested him with those which his family enjoyed. But however you may determine respecting him, do not forget what is due to yourselves. The eyes of all Europe are upon you, and other states will find in the recovery of your independence the restoration of their own. Hollanders! do not pause a moment—arise as one man; you are many; your enemy is in himself but a weak individual, and the hearts of all mankind are against him. Renounce infamy, freedom or bondage, depend upon yourselves at this eventful crisis. If you rise in the fullness of national might, you will be irresistible. Avenge yourselves; that the efforts of other countries will be the result of your heroic vindication of your rights. The Tyrant will be confounded and discredited by a general revolt of the enslaved Continent. He will fall in the struggle: mankind will exult in the event; and history will proudly record your triumph as a dreadful warning to oppression, and a glorious example for mankind."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival here on Saturday last of the schooner *Eliza*, Capt. Barker, 39 days from Cadix, we received Cadix papers to the 19th of August. Capt. B. reports no verbal news, except that two British regiments of infantry and one of dragoons embarked on the 15th of Aug. for Lisbon, and that four Spanish sail of the line had failed from Cadix for Port Mahon. A letter, received by this arrival, from the American Consul at Cadix, under date of the 19th August, says, "this place remains in perfect security, although all parties are inactive."

The Spanish papers contain intelligence from the province of Arragon to the 25th of July. On the 14th the Spanish General Villacampa dislodged the French from Daroca, where they had 900 infantry and 120 cavalry, belonging to the corps of Gen. Verges. On the 16th, at Carriena, Villacampa had an obstinate contest with the enemy, which resulted in his falling back to Alcala, losing again Daroca. The French represent this as a total destruction of the Patriot General's troops; but this is denied, and they assert they still are in force before Carriena; that their headquarters are at Calatayud, and that they cut off all communication between the French at Daroca and at Saragossa. The Spaniards acknowledge the loss on the 16th of 50 killed, 20 wounded and 103 prisoners; and assert that the French had 400 killed and many wounded.

A body of Spanish troops have surprised the French garrison of Borja, and made 100 prisoners. The whole loss of the French in Arragon, in July, as then known, was declared to be 426 killed, 222 prisoners, and a great number wounded and deserted; among the wounded was a General.

Bonaparte's General Verges has levied a contribution on Teruel, of provisions and shoes, and afterwards retired to Saragossa.

Intelligence from the province of Valencia is to July 26. Military affairs had taken place near Morella, Villavieja, &c. In Castile, on the 5th, 6th and 7th of July there were contests before Sigüenza, and the Spaniards retired on the latter day to Medina del Campo. The French are fortifying Sigüenza.

At Tarragona July 23 the Provincial Congress was in session, devising means for raising resources, augmenting the armies, &c. A daily account of its proceedings was published.

The inhabitants of West-Florida have adopted the new regulations agreed upon by their Convention; and the Governor of Baton Rouge has given his assent to the new plan; and tranquillity is restored. Their system approximates to a republican form of government; and it is said the inhabitants openly avow a wish to become a part of the United States. The name of Ferdinand VII. is still used in their public acts.

An officer of the United States army, in the Mississippi Territory, in a letter dated Sept. 27, 1810, says "All officers on furlough are ordered to be at Headquarters by the 15th, for the avowed purpose of taking possession of Pensacola, West-Florida."

Mr. Morrier, the British Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affairs ad interim, arrived in Washington on Wednesday the 4th inst.

The Hon. JOHN RUTLEDGE has been

dominated, in a Charleston S. C. paper, as a candidate for Congress.

The National Intelligencer, acknowledges that Government have made a loan of \$3,750,000, of the Bank of the United States, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be reimbursed on the 31st Dec. 1811—or, if the charter of the bank should not be renewed, to be reimbursed three months after notice being given.

From Washington we may daily expect to hear of something interesting. The President and all the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers re-assembled there last week; and if credit can be given to the numerous enunciations of the arrival of hordes of despatches, they have an abundance of materials to work with.

Another large sale of 150 Merino Sheep has been made in the vicinity of New York city. The highest price for the best was \$20 dollars, lowest 100; highest price for the Ewes 325, lowest 60. Average price of rams 354 dollars and 40 cents; do. Ewes 225 dollars and 50 cents. Amount of the whole 40,429 dollars and 68 cents.

His Cortesian Majesty, who loves Americans so heartily that he devours them whenever he can lay his hands upon them, with a due degree of formality has revoked his Decrees after the 1st of November. This is to be considered as a boon to the United States. How stands the fact? Why the Decrees have become obsolete. The late immense confiscations of our vessels were not made for any violations of those Decrees, but because Congress passed the non-intercourse law. Well then his decrees have become useless—he did not regulate his own conduct by them; but finding that our merchants conformed to them, he discovers a new reason for plundering them. No wonder he was ready to go through the farce of revoking his Decrees, when, if they operated at all, it was merely as a scare-crow to keep our vessels out of his ports. But, suppose in consequence of this revocation, our merchants should once more try his Majesty's integrity, and trust their property within his reach, will not he be able to find some new reason, at least as plausible as that given for the last sweep for taking them again? Bonaparte and Mr. Jefferson are the only men living that can make mankind trust them after having so often gulled and cheated them.

Con. Mirror.

From the London MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MUNGO PARK.

By vessels arrived from Goree and Sierra Leone, we are enabled to state that so late as the month of March last, considerable hopes were entertained that the celebrated and enterprising Mungo Park, so often reported to have lost his life, was still alive. The ship *Favourite*, of London, is arrived at Plymouth from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park as far into the interior as Sego and Sanfandoung, that he was alive in the month of January. Colonel Maxwell the Governor of Senegal had in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leone, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows: "Permit me to lay before you some information respecting Mr. Mungo Park, which I was favoured with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr. Park, from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa to his embarkation on the Niger. He states, that the king of Sego had shown much respect to Mr. Park, and that the report of his assassination there was untrue. He had passed far along the Niger without any molestation whatever from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months' provisions for himself and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eastward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers, who had fallen in with his guide, informed him, that about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in his breast by the bursting of a gun while firing at some birds, but that he passed Tombouctou in the night by water."

DIED.—At Portsmouth, (on this 11th) Mrs. RUTH CUNDALL, consort of Joseph Cundall, Esq.

—In this town on Sunday last, ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq. in the 76th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED, Ship George Washington, Gardner,

Liverpool, via New-York; 1st Eliza,

Barker, Cadix; do. Buckle, Gardner, Norfolk; Sloop Express, Jada, New-York.

CLEARED, Sloop Sally, Coggeshall, Savannah; do. Golden Age, East, New-York.

Arrived on Saturday last, schooner *Eliza*, Barker, of this port, 39 days from Cadix.—Left there August 21st, ships Maria Theresia, Ingraham of and for New-York; Nancy, Rodman of Providence for Valencia; Augustus, Blivey, of Baltimore; Ohio, Taber, of New-York; Piscataqua, Williams, of Philadelphia; Eliza, Delano, of Baltimore for Gibraltar; brigs, Little William, Magey, of Nantucket for Valencia in 4 days; Hiram, Barker, New-York; Thomas Jefferson, Bunker, do. from Belfast; Amphitrite, Maxwell of Philadelphia from Malta; schooner Sally & Betsey, Eldridge of Bolton; Resolution, Russell, do. to sail in 6 days; Stanton Atkins, do. in 6 days; Enterprise, Bates, do. for Gibraltar in 7 days; Lydia, Norris of Middletown for the Brazil; Resolution, South, of Philadelphia; Sloop Little George, Eyre, do. for Valencia, Sept. 4, in lat. 27; long 46, spoke for Molly, Ellenwood, 28 days from Salem for Rio Janeiro.

The U. S. schooner *Revenge*, Lieut. Perry, arrived here yesterday from a cruise.

The ship *Mount Hope*, Breese, of Salem, was at London August 16th, to sail in 6 days for Gibraltar.

Rees' Cyclopaedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

ONE SET, (as far as published) of REES' CYCLOPAEDIA, at fifty Cents less a number than the present subscription price.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS,

Of every description and price, constantly on hand and for sale as above.

Blank Books of any size, ruled to any pattern, furnished at the shortest notice, either with feint-lined steel backs, parchment bands or common binding.

Old BIBLES and other Books, rebound on moderate terms.

Newport Oct. 13, 1810.

Stephen Deblois,

Imports his Customers and others.

THAT he has just received per the Manchester Packet from Liverpool, via New York, a new and complete Assortment of Hardware GOODS, of the very best qualities, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, particularly to those who purchase quantities.—Also, A quantity of Woolen Goods, which will be disposed of at reduced prices.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1810.

Solomon & John F. Townsend.

Have just received at their Stores No. 157, and No. 137 Thames Street, sign of the Eagle.

A HANDSOME Supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they will sell as low as can be bought in Newport, among which is a General Assortment of superlative Broadcloths and Cambrics, of the most fashionable colours, waistcoatings, ladies and gentlemen's black and white English silk hose, cotton and worsted hosiery, shirtings, cotton cambricks, black silk, flannel, flannels, bombazets, wildbores, large cotton shawls, cotton laces, pelisse flannels, 11-4 robe blankets, fur trimmings, silk sleeves, black crapes, gingham, &c. &c.

Also, Muffs and Tippets, some of which are uncommonly elegant.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1810.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE Schooner ELIZA, JOSEPH NORTHAM Master, will sail on the 25th inst. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Oct. 12, 1810.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGETOWN.

A NEW Schooner, JOHN A. WEAVER Master, burthen 100 Tons.—Will sail on the 1st of November.—For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEPHERD WEAVER, Troy, or to RHODES & CAHOONE.

Newport Oct. 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners upon the estate of JAMES SMITH, of Hartford, in Hartford county, adjudged an insolvent debtor, by the Hon. Superior Court, at Sept. term, 1810, for the county of Hartford: give notice, that we shall meet at the office of Henry Terry, in said Hartford, on the 12th and 19th days of November next, and the 1st day of April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting the debts due from said insolvent debtor; and no claim will be received after said last meeting.

HENRY TERRY, JACOB SERGEANT } Com'rs.

Hartford Sept. 19, 1810.

WANTED,

A S Apprentices to the Rope-Making Business, two smart active Lads, about 16 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.—Enquire of WM. & JOHN TILLEY, No. 1 & 2 Mount-Vernon Street, on the Hill.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1810.

Sales at Auction.

In Pursuance of a decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, of the state of Rhode Island, &c. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 13th day of November, 1810, at XI o'clock A. M.

ALL the right, title and interest of A. Thomas Weeden, late of Newport, deceased, in a certain Lot of Land and Dwelling-House, situated in Tanner-street, directly north of Broad-street.—Conditions liberal, and made known at the time and place of Sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, Auc'rs.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1810.

A BARGAIN.

To be Sold at Public Auction, On THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 1810 at XI o'clock A. M. on Stevens's Wharf, so close a concern.

THE Ship COLUMBIA, as she returned from sea, burthen 157 Tons.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.—For further particulars apply to

BOWEN, ENNIS & Co.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1810.

VALUABLE SALES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, November 1, 1810, at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises, without reserve.

THE DISTILLERY, Sugar House, Wharf and appurtenances, formerly the property of John Overing, deceased, and now improved by Stephen Deblois & Gordon Dickson.—Also, Four Lots of Land, formerly belonging to Eliza Anthony deceased.—Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.—For further particulars, apply to

STEPHEN DEBLOIS, or GORDON DICKSON.

Newport, Oct. 13, 1810.

To be sold at Public Auction.

On MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1810 at X o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Land now occupied by the Subscriber, situated on Washington and Chestnut-streets.—Also, A quantity of Household Furniture.

Also, on Smith's Wharf, (immediately after the sale of the above.)

THE Schooner BUCKSKIN, burthen about 28 Tons, in good order, now lying at Smith's Wharf.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.—For further particulars apply to

JABEZ C. GARDNER.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1810.

To be Sold at Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1810, at X o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.

A FARM situated in North-Kings-town, about 4 miles from Wickford and 3 miles from the South-Ferry, containing 63 acres of Land, with a convenient Dwelling-House, barn and other out buildings, in good repair. Said Farm is well proportioned with meadow and tillage land, has an excellent orchard, and a handsome grove of young timber, and is well fenced and watered. Also, three good cows, some sheep, hogs, and a horse 4 years old, suitable for a carriage or saddle, some household furniture, farming utensils, about 4 tons of hay, some corn fodder, and 100 bushels corn.—Conditions of sale made easy, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser, by

CHRISTOPHER NORTHUP.

Norfolk Kingstown, Oct. 4, 1810.

WANTED,

A STEADY careful Man, (black or white) who understands the management of Cattle and the care of a Farm during Winter.—Apply to Mr. Thomas Townsend, or to

SAMUEL ELAM.

S ELAM would exchange a few Newport Insurance Company's Shares, for Shares in the Rhode-Island Bridge Company, at the market price of the different Stock.

Portsmouth, Oct. 10, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A N excellent FARM in Jamestown, about half a mile from Mr. Congdon's Ferry, containing of about 21 Acres of good land, with a young orchard, and is well fenced and watered. An indisputable title will be given.—For further particulars, enquire of JOHN WEEDEN, living on the premises.

Jamestown, Oct. 6, 1810.

Mr. Otis,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

HAVING been liberally patronized by the inhabitants of Newport for some time past, respectfully informs them that in consequence of the arrival of an eminent Artist in town, he is induced to remain three weeks longer.—Those therefore who wish to be furnished with a correct likeness, will please to apply immediately at the House of JOSIAH C. SHAW, No. 118, Thames-Street.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1810.

WANTED,

(Immediately.)

TWO APPRENTICES.—One to learn the ART OF PRINTING, and the other as an apprentice to the BOOK-BINDING Business. Lads of about 14 or 15 years.—Good encouragement will be given.—Enquire of ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.

Office of the Newport Mercury, Oct. 12.

Wieland's Oberon.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED, And have for Sale, at their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,

SOTHEY'S TRANSLATION OF

Wieland's Oberon.

In two Volumes 12mo.

THIS exquisitely beautiful, and in Europe highly estimated Poem, is as yet but little known in the United States. The excellent high price of the London Edition, has almost operated as a prohibition of its perusal here. To this, the first American Edition is prefixed an original preface containing critical remarks on the Poem, and Biographical Notices of the Author and Translator. This Edition, in typographical execution, is warranted equal to the London.—The price of the London edition is 10 Dollars. 50 Cts.—The price of this is 2 Dollars and 50 Cents.

Just received and for sale as above.

the following works, among many others.

SCOTT'S Lady of the Lake,

Marmion, and Lay of the last Minstrel, in elegant miniature editions.

Rules and Regulations for the

Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1791, and the Manoeuvres added, which have been since adopted by the Emperor Napoleon—also the Manoeuvres of the Field Artillery with Infantry.—By Col. L'Esne Amelot de Lacroix late Chief of Brigade in the French service: in 3 volumes; the third volume consisting of plates.

Malthus on Population, 2 vols.

Locke's Works, 12 vols. 8vo.

Bacon's Works, 15 vols. 8vo.

The Works of Sir William Jones, with the life of the Author, 15 vols. 8vo.

Hume and Smollet's History of England, 13 vols. 8vo.

Belham's letters to John Pye Smith, in vindication of certain passages in a discourse on occasion of the death of Dr. Priestley.—1 vol.

The Works of the Rev. John Newton, from the last London edition, published by direction of his Executors.—In Six Volumes.

Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Eliphaz Nott, D. D. President of Union College.—One Volume.

The Works of Mrs. Chapone, now first collected.—To which is prefixed her life and character, drawn up by her own family.—In 4 volumes.

Goldsmith's general view of the Manners, Customs and Constitutions of Nations including a geographical description of the earth.—The whole illustrated by fifty-four maps and other engravings.—2 vols.

Turnbull's Voyage round the World in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 and 4, in which the author visited the principal islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson, and Norfolk Island.—One vol.

Montagu's Reflections on the rise and fall of the Ancient Republics.

Morse and Parish's history of New-England.—Designed for the use of Schools and private Families.

The Scottish Chiefs, a Novel, by Mrs. JANE PORTER, Author of the Letters of Vertigo, &c.

Walsh's Letters on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government.

Miss Edgeworth's tales of Fictionable Literature, 2 vols. 12mo.

A variety of Suttaby's and Walker's elegant miniature editions, including Telemachus, Junius Letters, Spectator, Chapone's letters, and Gregory's Legacy Johnson's Rasselas, Gifford's Letters, Dryden's Virgil, Milton's Young Thompson, and most of the English poets.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind

American edition of Lempriere's Class of Dictionary

Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, delivered to the classes of Senior and Junior Sophisters in Harvard University.—By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, LL. D. late Baylton Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.—In 2 vols.

Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary

William Tell, or Switzerland delivered, by the Chevalier de Baillan.

The Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, with some of the letters of her Correspondents.—1 vol. 12mo.

Campbell's Lectures on systematic Theology, and Pulpit Eloquence.—1 vol. 8vo.

The Village Pastor and his children a Novel, from the German of Augustus La Fontaine.—In 2 vols.

Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock: translated from the German.—1 vol. 8vo.

Professor Silliman's Journal of travels in England, Holland and Sweden in the years of 1805 and 1806.—2 vols. 8vo.

Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

Poetry.

A REFLECTION AT SEA.

By THOMAS MOORE,
Translator of ANACREON.

SEE how, beneath the moon-beam's smile,
Yon little billow heaves its breast;
And foam and sparkle for a while,
And murmuring, then subsides to rest.

Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,
Rises on Time's eventful sea;
And, having swell'd his moment there,
Thus melts into Eternity!

New Store.

Abraham Shearman,
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public.

THAT he has commenced business in the store, No. 155, Thames-street, where he is now opening a general and extensive Assortment of European and India GOODS comprising almost every article usually called for in the Dry Goods Line, which he is determined to sell on the most liberal terms.

Newport, 20th of 8th mo. 1810.

Howland & Eddy,

Offer for sale on accommodating terms at No. 71 & 73 Thames-street.

A FEW Hogheads St. Croix Rum; 1/2 cask Quarter-cask Cherry Wine, (superior quality); A few chests Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong Teas; A constant supply of Groceries, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of 1/2 and pleasantly situated in Broad Street No. 7 now occupied by Mr. LLOYD. For terms &c. apply to HENRY HUDSON

Newport, July 27, 1810.

Mrs. Paxton,

Respectfully informs her friends and the Public in general.

THAT she still keeps a Gentle Boarding House on fashionable terms, at No. 224, Water-street, head of Crane Wharf, New York, where she hopes, by her entire study to render her House agreeable, to merit their further encouragement and approbation.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1810

TO LET,

TWO SHOPS situated in Thames-Street which are well calculated for Dry Goods or Grocery Stores. For further particulars and terms apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1810.

Seth & Stephen Yates,
Inform their Friends and the Public in general.

THAT they continue to carry on the Painting and Gilding business in their various branches at their old Stand No. 4 Mill Street. They graciously acknowledge past favours, and thank the custom of their friends and the public, who from the neatness and finish of their work, have been evincing, may be assured, that nothing on their part shall be wanting to do the same hereafter.

Newport, June 22, 1810.

FOR SALE at the Store of

J. GOULD & SON.

No. 176, Thames-Street.

ELEGANT English and Dutch Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Princes Coats. Also an Assortment of second and low priced Cloths, C. Linens, and superlative Vestings.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1810.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar, Chestnuts, Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old Stand on Swanston's Wharf.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1809.

TURKS-ISLAND SALT.

SUCH persons as intend to send Yachts to Turks-Island for Salt, may have an opportunity of making contracts for that article with the subscribers at cash prices at the time of delivery, and for which drafts on America at an accommodating rate will be taken in payment.

MEIN & ROGERS

No. 77, Thames-street

Newport, Jan. 16, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO good Milch COWS and one Calf, with the Harbours the property of Benjamin Willbor deceased. Any person wishing to purchase a tier of the above, may apply to the subscribers at his house No. 15 Mill Street sign of the green lion or at the residence of the deceased.

WILLIAM WILLBOR,

Newport, Jan. 17, 1810

LIVING SCHOOL.

THE Subscribers Learning School commenced on the 1st inst. and to any person for the reception of pupils who may wish to go to schoolers under his care.

JOHN RODMAN.

Henry Bull, & Co.

No. 78, Thames-street.

Hard FOR SALE,

CLEAR and Merchantable pine and Spruce Boards; Timber, window frame stuff, Spruce and hemlock scantling, 500,000 cedar and pine shingles; cedar clapboards; laths; birch boards, plank and joist; 2 1/2 and 3 inch pine and spruce plank, suitable for ship building or repairing; an assortment of Nails; Paints of various colours by the keg. Also, a general assortment of Groceries wholesale and retail. American manufactured Cotton Yarn and cloth cheaper than at any other store in Newport. They have now on hand 10 pipes of country gin of a superior flavour; 20 bbls. prime Pork; 12 bales upland Cotton; 60 boxes mould candles; 50 do. best brown Soap; Ruffia and Ravens Duck by the holt; Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong Tea by the chest; and a few hogheads retailing molasses. All which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.

They likewise inform their friends they transact Auction and Commission business. Every attention will be paid to the interests of their employers, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber by the Cargo may be supplied on the most advantageous terms and shortest notice.

Newport, August 30, 1810.

Removal.

George W. Martin,

Inform his Friends and the Public

THAT he has removed his Grocery Auction and Commission Store, from No. 2, Church-street, to No. 62, Thames-street, being the store formerly occupied by the late John C. Sizer, a few doors south of Banister's wharf, where he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, the following Goods, viz: 70 Hogheads retailing Molasses; 40 Boxes and 60 barrels Havana white and brown SUGARS.

Loaf and Lump Lard 8000 wt. Green Coffee. 5 Hogheads Rum. Cognac Brandy and Geneva. 10 quarter-casks old Sherry Wine 9 do. Cold Madeira Do. 10 Chests Hyson, 5 do. Young Hyson, 20 do. Hyson-skin, 50 do. Souchong, 85 do. Bohea, 20 Boxes sperm, mould and dipt Candles Spices of all kinds. Twenty thousand Spanish Cigars 25 casks and 40 boxes Raisins Flour and Chocolate 10 boxes Doolittle's Soap

30 Crates assorted China and Earthen Ware 5 Tierces Glass Ware, assorted.

1000 wt. dry white Lead. 5 Tons English Iron.

Cash liberally advanced on Confignments

The House, No. 202 Thames Street, and the stores, No. 11 & 12 Washington-square

Newport, August 29, 1810.

New Goods.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 102, Thames-street.

HAS just received, in addition to his former stock, a general assortment of fresh imported Spring and Summer DRY GOODS, which he will sell at prices unusually cheap.

NOTICE.

All indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the 1st of September next. All persons having demands against him, are requested to call and receive their money.

Newport, May 26, 1810.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE of the Subscriber in Thames Street, formerly the property of Anna Sheffield, deceased, together with the Lot on which it stands, measuring 744 feet on the harbor or salt water; the lower part of which is improved as a Lumber Yard, but might be converted into a Wharf, with the privilege of extending the same as far as Wharves maybe, in that neighbourhood.

Litigate. The one-half of a divided House and Lot, at the lower end of Thames-street, opposite Capt. John Cahoon's and facing Mt. R. N. Auchmuty's. For terms, apply to

JOHN R. SHEARMAN.

Newport, August 30, 1810.

Godfrey Wenwood,

has FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms. A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Boards; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon, barrels and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pepp. All by retail. Also Myric Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Wheat by the bushel; Malt by the bushel or (smaller quantity). Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. Also, A quantity of Bricks and Fire, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

Daniel W. Barker,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general.

THAT he has for Sale Cordage of all dimensions. Also rope and Cables made at short notice. His Stock is St. Peterburg's Iron Hemp, and he does not make in his rope any kind of white work which makes every pound of line weak, and leaves the cable limp or cordage. Any Merchant who turns into his rope will keep, may rely upon having the whole of it maintained as green as when it was directed, as he never feeds the line hemp in order to load his fibres with every kind of white work. Those Merchants who may please to give him their orders, these services will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, March 22, 1810

Drawing Approaches,

In the Vine Lottery!

12,000 Dollars, for 7 Dollars.

THE Lottery for the Cultivation of VINES in the United States, which will positively commence drawing in Philadelphia the 29th October next, presents the following Scheme, viz:—1 Prize of 12,000 Dollars; 1 of 8000; 1 of 4000; 2 of 3000; 1 of 1500; 8 of 1000; 10 of 500; 10 of 300; 12 of 200; 30 of 100; 102 of 50; 200 of 20. Besides a larger number of smaller prizes. Present price of Tickets 7 Dollars but will soon rise. Orders for the above Tickets will receive immediate attention at the Exchange and Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who pays all prizes on Tickets sold in his Office. Tickets in the Methodist Chapel Lottery for which Cash has been paid at this Office, will be re-taken and the money refunded. Prize Tickets in the 7th class of the Hatfield Bridge Lottery and the Union College Lottery taken in payment for Tickets in the Vine Lottery. Orders from the country, post-paid, will receive particular attention, and the fate of the fortunate numbers immediately notified.

J. C. SHAW.
Exchange & Lottery Office,
No. 118 Thames-street,
Newport, June 13, 1810.

New Goods.

A HANDSOME Supply of New and fashionable DRY GOODS, just received and offered for Sale, cheap by JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co. SIGN OF THE EAGLE

Newport, Jan. 1, 1810.

Mein & Rogers,

No. 77 Thames-street opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, offer at Wholesale.

THIRTY boxes best Havana Sugar. Jamaica Sugar by the hoghead or barrel. Antigua and Jamaica Rum. A Quantity of Coffee. Ten Casks Rice. Eighty barrels Pork and a few barrels Beef. A few Quarter-casks Sherry Wine of the first quality.

Teas, by the Chest, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise the above Articles by retail, together with a complete and extensive Assortment of Groceries, on terms accommodating to purchasers.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Daniel Rogers, & Co

No. 108, Thames-street, offer for sale at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

A VERY elegant and extensive Assortment of Glass and crockery WARE opened. Also 6 Crates assorted Glass and 6 do. Crockery Ware unopened. Likewise a general assortment of CANNIES, comprising every article in that line.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,

By THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE EIGHT Hogheads Virginia Tobacco: 150 quintals straight and 150 ditto (equal Fish): Spanish Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: mels and prime Beef by the barrel: coarse and fine Salt: Bar Iron: spike and nail rods: Ruffia and Ravens Duck: Cordage & Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds: Anchors: Cambooses: Oars: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN, ENNIS, & Co.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, Ex'r

Newport Rhode-Island Dec 15, 1809

FOR SALE,

THAT well-built HOUSE No. 14 Bridge-street and the shop adjoining with the Lot on which it stands as enclosed late the residence of J. Townsend deceased. Said House is in excellent order and is excellently built by few for pleasantness of situation or convenience. For terms which are very reasonable apply to

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 2, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given,

That the Subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of BILLINGS COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, and having taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to 1 THOMAS COGGESHALL, Executor. BILLINGS COGGESHALL, Executor. NATHANIEL COGGESHALL. PELEG KETCH.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1810.

THE Creditors of Gardner Knowles, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the 1st Monday of October next, and show cause, if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act made June A. D. 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1810.

Simeon & Edw. Martin,

No. 51 Long-Wharf. HAVE FOR SALE

SEVEN Tons English IRON, flat, round and square Bars.

6 Do. Sweden's Ditto, flat and square.

13 Do. Ruffia Ditto, old Sables, suitable for cart and waggon tire.

2 Do. Spks Rods

100 Crates best Staffordshire and Liverpool Earthen Ware

30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white hermit printed, willow and tree patterns extra quality, direct from the potteries in Staffordshire.

6 Hogheads best China, containing Tea and Coffee sets, complete.

16 Boxes gilt China, same.

2000 wt. English dry White Lead.

120 Kegs Ditto, ground in Oil.

354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.

560 Boxes best brown Havana Sugars, entitled to debenture.

7 Casks London Porter.

Newport, July 7, 1810.

Samuel F. Gardner,

Offers for Sale at his Store No. 107, Thames-street, at Retail.

HYSON, Young Hyson, TEAS, war-

son, Hyson skin, &c. &c. &c. of the

Souchong and Bohea first quality.

Batavia and West-India Coffee.

No. 1 & 2 Boston Chocolate.

Cocoa Shells.

Loaf, lump, powdered and brown Sugars.

Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon WINE.

Malaga and Current

Bordeaux Cordials.

Vinegar, London Porter, and bottled Cyder by the dozen.

Cognac and French Brandy, 5 years o. d.

Spanish D. 110, 2 years old.

Holland Geneva 6 years o. d.

Country do. 9 do. do.

4th proof Jamaica Spirits, 3 do. do

2d and 3d proof St. Croix Rum, do. do

New-England Rum, 7 months old.

Superfine F. off Molasses and Rice

Doo tile's Soap and Tobacco by the keg

American and Poland Starch

Nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, cardamom, pepper, and ginger

Redwood, mullard, cayenne, cotton wool

Turkey Figs, Box and cask Raisins.

Fresh Zante Currants

Salt shell'd Almonds

Sperm, mould and dipt Candles

Sweet Oil in bottles and Stalks.

Decanters and wine glasses

Tumblers by the dozen and in fives

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, and Iron hollow Ware

AT WHOLESALE.

2 Pipes & 3 quarter casks Madeira Wine.

7 Hogheads 4th proof Jamaica Spirits.

4 Bales Cotton.

2 chests Hyson

4 do. Hyson-skin

7 do. Souchong

2 whole and 3 half-chests Bohea

4 barrels Well-India Coffee.

3 do. Honey.

1 Ton iron hollow Ware.

2 barrels cocoa shells and 2 tons Redwood.

Superfine Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1810

TO LET,

And possession given the 8th of October.

THE STORE I now occupy, with half the House above, No. 107, Thames-street. For terms, apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1810.

COARSE SALT.

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co.

No. 112 & 115, Thames-street, have for sale

1000 bushels coarse SALT.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1810.

JOHN BAKER,

Has for Sale,

3000 bushels Turks-Island Salt.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1810.

TO RENT,

THE WHARF, belonging to the Heirs of George Gibbs, deceased with the Stores and a small House on it. Apply to W. CHANNING at the Counting-Room.

Newport, Aug. 10, 1810.

CO-PARTNERSHIP Dissolved.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HARVEY SASSONS & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to HARVEY SASSONS, who is authorized to receive the same, and those who have any demands against said firm, will please to present them to him and receive their pay.

JOH SHEARMAN, HARVEY SASSONS.

Newport 9th mo. 4th. 1810.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in the North Society of the Town of Mansfield, (Conn.) on the turnpike road leading from Norwich to Stafford Springs. It contains 160 Acres of good land, well watered and proportioned for mowing, ploughing, pasturing and orcharding, and has about 50 Acres of excellent wood land, with good buildings. Said Farm is worthy the attention of any gentleman who wishes a pleasant situation. It is half a mile from the Presbyterian meeting-house and two miles from the new Baptist Meeting House. Payment made cash, and for further particulars, enquire of Mr. HARVEY SASSONS, Newport, or of DANIEL BURNALL, living on the premises.

Mansfield, (Conn.) Sept. 19, 1810.

Wanted, to Purchase,

20,000 bunches of ONIONS, at Store No. 71, Long Wharf.

W. WHITE.

Newport, Sept. 22, 1810.

SHIP-CHANDLER

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 3 inch to 8; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and inch square. Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors, of various sizes. Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery, necessary for the equipment of vessels. Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention. Also just received, 3500 bushels Bone with Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf next North of the Ferry Wharf.

TALK, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork, Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper or ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries. Also, Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Stable Iron, (suitable for cart tire); 8 tons Sweden's Iron, well assorted; 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

George Miles, jun.